

THE ILLUSTRATED WAR NEWS.  
SEPTEMBER 22, 1915.

EACH NUMBER COMPLETE IN ITSELF.

PART 59

# THE ILLUSTRATED WAR NEWS



A FRENCH SOLDIER READY TO FIRE A TRENCH "TORPEDO."

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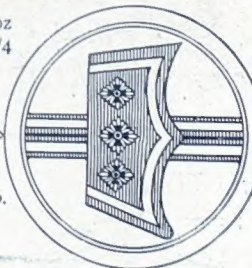
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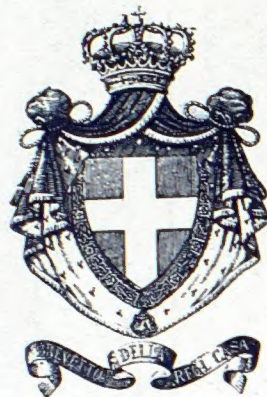
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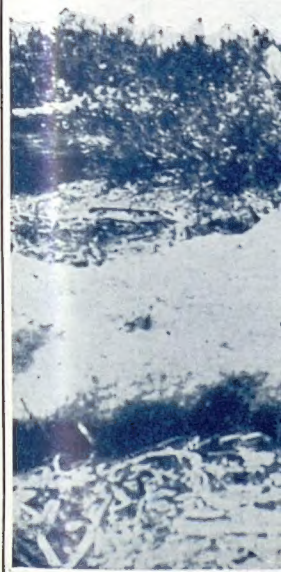
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# The Illustrated War News.



Official Photograph by C.N.

AUSTRALIANS AT BOMB-THROWING PRACTICE IN GALLIPOLI: WORK BEHIND THE LINES PUT TO GOOD USE AT THE FRONT.

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## THE GREAT WAR.

THE most satisfying thing that has happened this week has been Lord Kitchener's speech in the House of Lords. There are so many Napoleons in Parliament these days, and their activities and speeches are so strenuously various, that a good plain statement, untinged by excitement, elation, or depression, is a refreshing and stimulating thing. And one of the most refreshing points about it was itself. It seems to have been quite dull from a Parliamentary point of view. Not attempting either to score off opponents or to make capital, it dealt merely with business. That business was obviously not to make the Government do certain things or to prevent the Government doing certain things, but only to make the country win the war. It is as well in these days to be told sometimes that war and victory are our main occupation.

The speech gave an unexcited résumé of events, and made no elaborate promises either for immediate success or immediate failure. It showed that Lord Kitchener felt that, all things considered, military affairs were proceeding along expected lines, and that, if there was little to be elated about, there was also little to cause fear. In his speech war is seen in a true perspective—that is, it is a plain, hard business to be carried forward in a plain, hard, businesslike way, and not a rosary of purple and dramatic events strung together for the benefit of public emotions.

The most poignant passages of the speech dealt with the campaign

in the East. The success of the Germans was not minimised, but it was not allowed to overpower the vision. The failure of the main German strategy—the breaking of the Russians—was placed in its just order; the fact that Germany had expended an extravagant amount of life and energy in failing to crush the Slavs and in capturing a tract of barren country and shattered fortresses was pointed out, with the commentary that, after all this, the Germans appear to have shot their bolt, only to find a dogged and undefeated foe before them—a foe, too, who showed its ability to turn upon the jaded invaders and inflict heavy losses upon them. "The victories they (the Germans) claim," said the War Secretary, "may only prove, as military history has so often demonstrated, to be defeats in disguise."

Lord Kitchener also spoke with confidence of our own work in the East. In putting before his hearers the known story of the fighting in Gallipoli and his appreciation of the magnificent work done by our troops there, he also gave authority to the opinion that, to use his own words, "there is now abundant evidence of a process of demoralisation having set in among the German-led—or rather, German-driven—Turks, due, no doubt, to their extremely heavy losses and to the progressive failure of their resources." Italy, he said, had by extreme ability placed herself in the occupation of strategic positions of first-rate importance. France had strengthened her line enormously, had made gains in the Arras area, and, more important, had made herself mistress of dominating heights in Alsace—in



NOT, AS RUMOURED, THE VICTIM OF A "VERY SERIOUS ACCIDENT": MR. CLAUDE GRAHAME-WHITE.

Mr. Claude Grahame-White called recently at a newspaper office, in order "finally to dispose of an absurd but amazingly widespread rumour that he had met with a very serious accident." He resigned his commission as Flight-Commander in the R.N.A.S., with the Admiralty's approval, to supervise Government contracts for aeroplanes placed with his Company.—[Photo. by Birkett.]



A CARTRIDGE-BOX AS A POST-BOX IN GALLIPOLI: WHERE THE SOLDIERS POST THEIR LETTERS.

Official Photograph by C.N.

This photo  
Expeditions  
of ridges a  
mostly bar





WRITING HOME FROM THE DARDANELLES: AN OFFICER'S DUG-OUT IN THE SIDE OF A RAVINE IN THE GALLIPOLI PENINSULA.

This photograph helps to bring home something of the conditions of life among the troops of the Expeditionary Force on the Gallipoli Peninsula. Practically the entire surface of the country is a series of ridges and plateaux of irregular elevations, overspread with scrub and scanty vegetation in places, but mostly bare and arid rock, fissured and cleft in all directions by a maze of deep ravines, the sides of

which are as craggy and precipitous as sea cliffs. The dug-out seen above, with its projecting sun-screen over the entrance propped on piled sand-bags, is an officer's quarters, and the occupant is visible in the shaded interior, writing. In the right-hand top corner are two crosses marking the graves of fallen men.—[Press Bureau Photo. per C.N.]



particular, certain summits which overlook the left bank of the Rhine. Our own Army had been reinforced by men of the new contingents (who had proved their excellence), our positions strengthened, and our line extended over a fresh seventeen miles of front. In particular, our artillery force had been expanded, especially in the heavy grades. The Secretary for War had no promises to unfold here, but his attitude assures us that he feels the dispositions and the work done are good, and will prove fruitful when the moment of test comes.

When considering the work his department has done and is faced with at home he showed his balance of judgment. There were no aspersions in his oratory. The spirit of the country has satisfied him. The response of the people has been "little short of marvellous," and their patriotism "magnificent." He does not deprecate what the race has done in order to bolster up a case. All the same, he had a case to present. He showed that he was anxious with regard to future recruiting, and that the need for men to keep the forces up to strength in 1916 would be a problem, not less easy to solve because of the slackening of returns during the past few weeks. Still, he held out hopes that this problem might shortly receive practical solution, perhaps through the Registration Act, and, in any case, he showed that he had every reliance on the good sense of the people. This attitude is a great deal more gratifying and healthy than many we have had to endure lately. The people of this country have, ever since the war began, shown themselves a great deal more ready to meet all calls on their patriotism than many of their critics. Indeed, when one



AT AN ITALIAN FIELD-DRESSING STATION: SLIGHTLY WOUNDED SOLDIERS AWAITING MOTOR-CARS TO TAKE THEM TO HOSPITAL, AFTER RECEIVING ATTENTION.

comes to examine the case, there has been little trouble as far as the people are concerned, though the same cannot be said for those who have been troubling about the people.

Something of the same just balance of affairs was in the Prime Minister's speech uttered on the same day. Mr. Asquith was concerned about the recruiting returns also, but he did not think evil of the country

for all that. Indeed, he was able to dispel a great deal of nonsense about the inadequacy of our effort. From him we were able to learn that this country—and apparently apart from the Colonies—has contributed not far short of three million men to the forces engaged in the war, that we are facing a daily expenditure of over £4,000,000, and that part of our expenditure arises from the fact that we are giving heavily in monetary aid to our Allies—that is, we have spent about 250 millions sterling in this fashion, this being by no means the limit of what we will be called on to advance. When we think of these things, and of the immense amount of energy and effort put out in munition-manufacture, and also of the fact that part of our contribution is expressed—through our Navy—in a manner quite impossible of assessment in ordinary terms of men, money,

and munitions, we can see that we have no valid reason to decry ourselves to our Allies. We may be capable of doing more, even a great deal more—it is quite likely that we will be called upon to do it; but, meanwhile, it is for us to comport ourselves with sanity, and to understand that our part in this war is a great rather than a minor part.

Events this week are mainly concerned with happenings in the Russian

[Continued overleaf.]

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ALL IN THE DAY'S WORK AT THE DARDANELLES: SOLDIERS OFF TRENCH-DUTY BREAKING UP ROCKS TO BUILD A BREAKWATER.

The soldier in war has, of course, to be prepared to turn his hand to whatever he is ordered, and it is a characteristic of our men that they are always ready and willing without troubling over the nature of the work. Here, for instance, we see some of the gallant fellows who are fighting so heroically at the Dardanelles engaged on an off-day from the trenches, building a breakwater on the shore of the

Gallipoli Peninsula. The severity and trying nature of pick-and-shovel labour on the rocky soil in the sweltering heat of the Eastern Mediterranean climate, under a sun beating down with almost tropical intensity, need hardly be dwelt upon. The work is being done expeditiously, and in a spirit of hearty cheerfulness.—[Press Bureau Photo. per C.N.]



theatre, and in particular with movements taking place in the Baltic zone of the battle line. Here, after a period of comparative inactivity, the Germans have once more become dramatically active, and von Hindenburg developed an aggressive, apparently of great power, at the Russian front that stretches between Riga and Vilna, using as the fulcrum of his stroke that section held between Dvinsk and Vilna. This thrust was actually the work of a great mass of cavalry, as many as twelve or thirteen Austro-German horse divisions, supported by motor-carried light infantry (Jaegers) and guns and quick-firers, being reported in operation. The new advance has not only enabled the Germans to force the Vilia north-east of Vilna, but a wide head of attack has ruptured the Dvinsk-Vilna railway at Svienizany, and has driven on towards the Polotzk-Molodeczna railway until the wedge of its front arrived beyond Godutsishky, and outposts succeeded in reaching the railway itself. The same line of attack is carrying the Germans forward against the Dvinsk defences, and, though the Russians report that they have repulsed advances between that town and Lake Samava, there are indications that the enemy is getting close up to the town and is even engaging the outer works.



THE "FRIEND OF MAN" AT THE FRONT: THE PET DOG OF A BRITISH NAVAL GUN-CREW ASHORE HAVING HIS "TUB."

The object of the enemy was, without doubt, to drive in between the northern and central Russian forces, and, by cutting the Polotzk - Molodeczna line, to force the defending armies at Vilna and south of that town at Orany—also feeling the pressure of attack—to retreat with some haste before the threat to the rear and the communications. The menace to Vilna was purposeful, for the German armies, hung over it and cut it off to the

north and the north-west while attacks were being made from the east and from the south. The fall of Vilna was almost inevitable, and its capture is of less moment—especially seeing that it is, as was every other town taken by the Germans, completely evacuated of everything of military significance—than the threat to the Russian forces fighting in this zone. The Russians express their confidence at being able to handle their troops in safety, and we shall probably see no more than another orderly retreat to another line, for there is little hope of the Russians meeting the German concentration here yet. The whole series of combats probably have as their object the line of the Dvina, a line that would be useful as a defence for the winter season.

On the southern wing of the Eastern line the Russians, on the other hand, continue to have very much the best of the exchanges. The Austrians do not appear to be able to hold our Ally's assaults, and they have been pushed back at times in confusion. In addition to forcing the Austro-Germans to the Strypa, and, in places, across it, this Russian counter-action has had effect on von Mackensen's movements, and his advance north of the Galician border and south-west of Rovno has been met and driven in. At the same time, his progress west of Pinsk has been checked; and at the village of Derajno, after very spirited fighting, the enemy was thrown back and a number of troops and much booty again captured. On this wing, in any case, the Russians hold their own, and a little more than that, with some decision. They are not only able to report captures of men to the number of 40,000 for the fortnight ending Sept. 12, but their advance has forced the

[Continued overleaf.]



ZOUAVES "MOVING": BRINGING FURNITURE TO THEIR QUARTERS.

# PRECAUTIONS

The account is fair to say, of Belgium and places which





PRECAUTIONS AGAINST ZEPPELIN BOMBS IN LONDON'S OLDEST CHURCH: SAND-BAGS OVER THE FOUNDER'S TOMB OF ST. BARTHOLOMEW THE GREAT.

The account issued by the Press Bureau of the Zeppelin raid on the London district stated: "It is only fair to say, on behalf of the officers of an Army which has done its best to destroy the cathedrals of Belgium and France, that up to the present they have only succeeded in hitting one church." Even in places which have not been visited by Zeppelins, however, it is natural that those in charge of historic

buildings should protect their architectural treasures. The church of St. Bartholomew the Great, which, except for the chapel in the Tower (says Augustus Hare) is the oldest in London, was founded in 1123, by Raherus, or Rayer, as a thank-offering for recovery from fever while on a pilgrimage at Rome. Rayer, who became the first Prior, died in 1144.—[Photo. by Photopress.]



Austrians to admit officially that they have had to withdraw their front as far as the Volhynian triangle of fortresses are concerned, and that the Russians before them menace their line with overwhelming numbers.

The action in the West has again been almost entirely confined to artillery work of varying intensity, and this, one or two futile infantry attempts by the Germans, and some aerial bombardments, have made up the sum of the week's news. The air attacks were launched against railway junctions in the hands of the Germans, notably at Langemarck and Bensdorf, as well as attacks on the enemy cantonments at Chatel-en-Argonne. Part of the artillery play resulted in the electrical works of Turkheim, an Alsace town west of Colmar, being swept by a destructive fire, and we can only hope that in this way Germans at home realised some of the torments of Rheims and Ypres. The Germans report that they have captured a portion of a trench north-west of Perthes, in the Champagne. There is apparently nothing else to state. Sir John French also gives us news of continuous gun-fire; and tells of many air-combats in which, out of twenty-one that took place in a week, eleven German aviators were driven to the ground.

On the Italian front there is a little more movement, and this appears to be successful. Excellent work is reported from the Plezzo area, where, after completing defensive organisation on the ground conquered, the offensive was again resumed. Stiff fighting took place on the precipitous slopes of the Rombone and the coverless ground of the Lipnik, and a steady

approach was made towards the Austrian positions. At other points of the line good work has been done: the enemy defence works on positions dominating the Presensa Basin, Genova Valley, on the Trentino front, were seriously damaged as a result of brilliant work of the Alpini; there has been a great deal of gunnery action, extremely destructive to Austrian positions and marching troops, in the Upper Cordevole and on the Carso; and on Monte Javorce trenches were captured and blockhouses blown up.

In Gallipoli there is little to note save that the Turks are indulging in the novelty, for them, of mine attacks, and the novelty has not been a success. From Serbia we hear of fresh Austrian attempts to cross the Save, attempts that were driven back by gun-fire, and there has been some bombardment of Austrian works across the Danube and the Save by Serbian artillery.

At home we had a series of Zeppelin raids on our East Coast during the beginning of this week and the end of last. Fortunately, the casualty list was not extended by any of these episodes, and the damage done seems to be mainly concerned with broken glass. None of these raids appear to have come near the "London districts," though London has taken very determined steps to

be ready for any adventurous Zeppelin that might come in the future. The system of defence against dirigibles is being overhauled, and Sir Percy Scott, to whom the Navy owes so much of its excellence in gunnery, has taken up the command of the scheme.

LONDON: SEPT. 20, 1915.

W. DOUGLAS NEWTON.



A BRIGHT MOMENT IN THE LIFE OF MIDSHIPMEN IN THE GRAND FLEET: RECREATION AFTER "COALING SHIP."  
The Naval officer who sends us this photograph writes: "I should like to take this opportunity of thanking you the 'Sketch'" on everybody's behalf. We all look forward to Friday morning, which brings us the 'Sketch,' and it helps a lot in keeping up our spirits."

The war se  
meetings, if  
mentioned, fo  
be described





THE INFLUENCE OF WAR ON ATHLETICS: KNIGHTS OF THE MOP JOUSTING IN REGIMENTAL SPORTS AT CHATHAM.

The war seems likely to add some new and picturesque events to the usual programme of athletic meetings, if the example set by regimental sports be followed elsewhere. Among such events may be mentioned, for instance, the bomb-throwing contest. The above photograph shows another, which may be described as a kind of joust, or tournament, with human steeds, and mops instead of lances. Instead

of being a single combat, it is fought, apparently, between teams of two. Both steed and knight, it will be seen, wear the masks that are used by soldiers in sabre practice, and probably also for bayonet practice. On the occasion here illustrated, the mop tournament was won by men of the 6th Middlesex. The photograph was taken during a tough tussle in the final.—[Photo. by Sport and General.]

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WINE RATIONS FOR THE FRENCH AT THE DARDANELLES: LADING COMMISSARIAT SUPPLY SHIPS AT A FRENCH PORT.

Wine—*vin ordinaire* forms part of every French soldier's daily ration, and our illustration shows lighters, with wine-casks for the Dardanelles troops, being towed out at a French port for shipment. Apropos, this Dardanelles story of a deal in the ration-wine is told. Jam, of course, is a staple of the British soldier's ration, but variety seems not to be always considered; and, tired of plum-and-apple jam,

with only rare tins of strawberry or raspberry, some of our men made a bargain with their French trench-neighbours to exchange jam for wine, one tin against two bottles. Unfortunately, plum-and-apple jam palled on the French in turn, and, to our men's huge disappointment, the dealing ended! Our commissariat jam department in England might take note.—[Photo. by C.N.]

THE  
An ever-changing  
Dardanelles,  
from the Sea  
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THE CLAPHAM JUNCTION OF THE DARDANELLES: AN INCOMING BRITISH TRANSPORT PASSING A FRENCH BATTLE-SHIP AT ANCHOR.

An ever-changing collection of ships is always lying off the coast not far from the entrance to the Dardanelles, in a locality considered safe from harm by German submarines surreptitiously passing out from the Sea of Marmora. It comprises war-ships, off duty in the intervals of shelling the Turkish positions in co-operation with the troops ashore, hospital-ships, transport and supply vessels. Protection

against under-water attacks is provided for by the ceaseless watch maintained by British and French torpedo-craft, patrolling the neighbourhood night and day. The comings and goings of the various vessels make the scene a busy one practically at all hours. We see a British transport coming in and passing close to one of the French battle-ships.—[Photo. by G.N.]





A "CEMETERY" ON A TRENCH-CREST: MEMORIAL CROSSES OVER GRAVES OF RUSSIANS BURIED WHERE THEY FELL.

In the illustration above is seen the exceptional sight of soldiers' graves, with the memorial crosses erected over the dead, standing on the very crest of the trenches in which the fallen soldiers had fought in life and were interred during action on the actual spots on which they met their death. It is a Polish battlefield scene, within the area of the Russian operations, and the graves are, as it would

appear, those of officers or men who fell in action some time ago, in the earlier months of the war. For that reason there has been opportunity and means for procuring monumental crosses of stone, or at least of more durable material than the ordinary rough timber crosses which stand to mark the graves of the dead on and near a battlefield.

Scenes  
by the  
Thames  
duced





DOGGEDLY RESISTING THE GERMAN INVADERS AT EVERY RIVER PASSAGE: HOW THE RUSSIAN REAR-GUARD TROOPS ARE FIGHTING.

Scenes such as this have been of frequent occurrence in Poland, and throughout the region intersected by the Vistula, and the Bug, and Niemen, and their tributary rivers (some of which are as wide as the Thames at Westminster) during the Russian retreat of the past three months. The illustration, reproduced from a German paper, purports to be from a sketch made on the spot during one of the Russian

rear-guard battles. It shows incidentally the tenacity of the Russian resistance, and from it we get an opportunity of realising what is meant when Petrograd official *communiqués* say that the Russians have "fallen back" from certain river lines. There was no tame withdrawal anywhere on the part of the Russians; but a stern defence, combating which the Germans had to pay the full price in men.





**A RIVER ON WHICH THE RUSSIANS MADE A GALLANT STAND IN ATTEMPTING TO SAVE WARSAW: THE NAREW AT ROZHAN.**

The River Narew, which joins the Bug twenty miles north of Warsaw, for some time formed the line on which the Russians made their heroic stand against the German advance that resulted in the fall of Warsaw. It was about the middle of July that von Hindenburg's offensive began to force the Russians back to the line of fortresses on the Narew, including Rozhan, Obyte-Pultusk, and Novo Georgievsk. There was heavy fighting before these fortresses on July 20, and three days later the Germans crossed the Narew between Rozhan and Obyte-Pultusk. The enemy's progress along this river placed Warsaw in peril. On July 28 and August 1, fighting on the Narew line was renewed, and on August 3 the Germans forced it near Ostrolzka. Warsaw fell next day.—[Photo. by Newspaper Illustrations, Ltd.]





CAVALRY WHO "HOPE TO GET PAST THE BARBED WIRE ONE OF THESE DAYS": "BLUES" RESTING AT THE FRONT.

The cavalry have so far had little opportunity for charges in the open, but they have done splendid work, dismounted, in the trenches. Sometimes, perhaps, they lament the fate that compels them to fight on foot. Mr. Rudyard Kipling, describing some French cavalry at a review before Lord Kitchener, writes: "They are like our Cavalry, in that their horses are in high condition, and they talk hopefully

of getting past the barbed wire one of these days and coming into their own. Meantime, they are employed on 'various work as requisite,' and they all sympathise with our roughrider of Dragoons who flatly refused to take off his spurs in the trenches. If he had to die as a damned infantryman, he wasn't going to be buried as such." Our photograph shows men of the Horse Guards (Blue).—[Photo. by C.N.]



## Little Lives of Great Men.

XXXVI.—SIR PERCY SCOTT.

THE name of Admiral Sir Percy Moreton Scott is synonymous with all that is most efficient in modern gunnery, and it was almost inevitable that he should be appointed to take charge of the gunnery defences of London against attack by enemy aircraft. As yet the anti-aircraft guns have not proved overwhelmingly disastrous to the infanticide raiders, but under new direction they may be expected to surprise even the most sceptical. For Sir Percy Scott is a master in the improvisation of effective artillery methods at the shortest notice. He made his name, as everyone remembers, by his lightning-quick design and construction of mobile carriages for 4.7 guns to save the situation at Ladysmith. At that time he was Captain of the *Terrible*, with thirty-three years' naval service to his credit. He was born in 1853, and entered the Royal Navy in 1866. Seven years later he had his first experience of war, with the Ashanti Expedition; two years more, and he was suppressing pirates on the Congo, and was promoted for good service. The Egyptian War of 1882 found him with the Naval Brigade, and in the same year he was appointed commander of H.M.S. *Excellent*, the ship that does not go to sea, for she is an island—to wit, Whale Island, the gunnery school. In gunnery, he achieved professional distinction second to none, and then came his Ladysmith exploit, which gave him a European reputation. He even improved on his 4.7 feat, by making 6-inch guns also available for



IN CHARGE OF THE GUNNERY DEFENCES OF LONDON AGAINST ATTACK BY ENEMY AIRCRAFT: ADMIRAL SIR PERCY M. SCOTT, BT., K.C.B.

Photograph by Elliott and Fry.

field service, a thing previously believed to be impossible. After his South African work, Scott went to China, where he performed similar services against the Boxers. On his return home, he was appointed Director of Gunnery Practice at Portsmouth, and his period of office was marked by extraordinary improvement in naval marksmanship. The feats performed became almost superhuman, and efficiency was maintained by a healthy rivalry between ship and ship, and even the public began to take some interest in the published scores. The Admiral's clever little invention, "Scott's dotter," had a great deal to do with the increased precision in handling heavy guns. From the Directorship of Gunnery, Scott passed to the Command of the First Cruiser Squadron, and continued to hold that office until 1913. He continued his inventions, and just before the war his system of fire-direction for the still greater efficiency of gunnery was introduced into the Navy. In the months preceding the fateful 4th of August, 1914, Admiral Scott published his views on the submarine as the future instrument of Naval war, and contended that it would render the battleship useless. His theory aroused a very pretty controversy, and was put to practical test sooner than anyone dreamed. It has not yet been proved or disproved. Now on "special service," Admiral Scott is plainly the man for his new post, and we may confidently look for some startling fruit of his unrivalled ingenuity, which amounts to genius. The growing importance of air service sounded the hour, and the hour brought the man.





**A GERMAN CAPTIVE AND ONE OF HIS FRENCH CONQUERORS: A PICTURE OF ENVIOUS RESENTMENT AND DOMESTIC AFFECTION.**

The artist has recorded here a dramatic little scene at a prisoners' camp in France. "This French officer and this German sergeant," says a note that accompanies the drawing, "have, perhaps, met before face to face, somewhere between Flanders and the Vosges. Honourably wounded, having won the Cross of the Legion of Honour and the War Cross, the young Lieutenant has come to complete

his convalescence at home, and a chance walk has brought him past a prisoners' camp. He passes by on the arm of his wife, who regards him with smiling tenderness, while their little boy walks in front. The enemy watches this vision of happiness. He is powerless to-day; he can only clench his hands in his pockets; but rage and hatred glitter in his eyes, as he sees his conqueror pass."





**THE QUIRINAL AS MILITARY HOSPITAL: THE RED CROSS ON THE COURTYARD.**  
The King and Queen of Italy have devoted the Royal Palace of the Quirinal to the service of the brave troops who may be wounded in the war. The Palace is famous for its healthy air, especially in summer, and makes an ideal hospital. Our photograph shows the principal courtyard of the Palace, where a large design of the Red Cross has been placed.



**A THRONE-ROOM AS WARD: THE QUIRINAL AS A HOSPITAL FOR WOUNDED.**  
The dignity of royal State has given place to the dignity of pain, and the great Throne-Room of the Quirinal is now transformed into a hospital ward. White beds are at the disposal of soldiers returning wounded from the war; the great chandeliers are swathed and hidden; and for gaily dressed guests and gorgeously liveried servants are suffering soldiers and soft-footed nurses.

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THE ROYAL PALACE AT ROME AS A HOSPITAL: LADIES OF THE RED CROSS BREAKFASTING IN THE QUIRINAL.

With instant devotion to the needs of the Italian Army, their Majesties the King and Queen of Italy have put the Palace of the Quirinal at the disposal of the authorities for use as a hospital for wounded soldiers. The Red Cross is now the insignia of the royal building, and never in its more than three centuries of existence has the Palace been put to finer use than it is to-day, in the hands of the great

Red Cross organisation which is doing such noble work in many countries for the men "broken in the war." Our photograph shows a group of devoted ladies of the Red Cross at breakfast in the Quirinal, before resuming their daily round of beneficent labour. The patriotism of the King and Queen and this proof of their care for their Army is keenly appreciated by all their subjects.





**MEN OF THE RUSSIAN FORCES NOW COMMANDED BY THE GRAND DUKE NICHOLAS IN THE CAUCASUS: KUBAN COSSACKS SCOUTING.**

When the Tsar assumed the chief command of the Russian armies, it will be recalled, he appointed the Grand Duke Nicholas Viceroy and Commander-in-Chief in the Caucasus. The Cossacks of the Caucasus are of a more Oriental type than those of Central Europe. Their conditions of service, however, are much the same. Each man owns his horse, and their mounts, slim animals with an Arab strain, are usually good specimens of horse-flesh and well groomed. The region of the River Kuban is one of the ten districts in which the Cossack forces are organised. In the war the Cossacks have maintained their reputation as first-rate cavalry. In the Caucasus, 200 of them charged up to Turkish trenches on horseback, then dismounted, and took the trenches by assault.—[Photo. by Underwood and Underwood.]

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THE RUSSIAN LEADER WHO HAS WON THE RECENT VICTORIES IN GALICIA AND VOLHYNIA, TAKING 55,000 PRISONERS: GENERAL IVANOFF.

General Ivanoff's remarkable victories have come at a time when they were most needed, and have greatly encouraged the Russians and their Allies. The Russian forces are now divided into three main sections—northern, western, and southern. General Ivanoff is in command in the south. A Russian official report of the 14th stated that, in the south, "from August 30 to September 12, the number of

Austrian and German prisoners taken by us exceeds 40,000." Between the 12th and 14th, the Russians took a further 13,900 prisoners, at various points near Rovno, Tarnopol, and Visnievec. General Ivanoff is about sixty. "Everything about him," writes Mr. Stanley Washburn, "suggests calm, balance, and absolute self-control. He is a great-hearted, kindly, unselfish man."





**A VERY MERRY-GO-ROUND AT THE FRONT! FRENCH SOLDIERS AMUSING THEMSELVES 600 METRES FROM THE BOCHES.**

The lighter side of war naturally finds expression away from the stress of actual fighting, and the *poilu*, when he can get an hour to play, plays with as much energy as he fights. Our photograph shows a rough substitute for the "roundabout" of village fairs and old-world commons, and the French soldier might be English in his love of such unsophisticated enjoyment, while the quaint building in the

background is like a bit of old-world English farm-life. The two wheels of a cart, the two *poilus* who supply the motive-power, the two others playing mouth-organs in lieu of Pan-pipes, seem to speak of rural England. Yet the scene is laid within about 600 metres of where the Boches are lurking! The cheery *poilus* on their "joy-ride" might reflect that "the whirligig of Time brings in his revenges."

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THE THEATRE IN THE THEATRE OF WAR: THE POILU ENJOYS AN ALFRESCO ENTERTAINMENT NOT FAR FROM "THE GREAT GAME."

The French *poilu*, like our own Tommy, although taking the war in deadly earnest and displaying limitless courage, enjoys his hours of recreation with equal keenness. Our photograph shows a performance on a crude set-up which has been honoured by the title of Théâtre des Poilus. There is a suggestion of a Punch-and-Judy show in the proscenium and staging, but the audience is clearly following

the play with attention, all the more alert on account of their proximity to the great theatre of war. The French soldier of all ranks is so accustomed to find much of his recreation in peace-time at theatres, of sorts, that even so modest a show as that photographed is a source of delight and a real relief from the incessant nerve-strain when rest gives place to action.





GERMAN "HUMOUR" AND A SARCASTIC BELGIAN RETORT: TRENCH NOTICES AT A PLACE ON THE YSER WHERE THE BELGIANS

The reorganised Belgian Army can answer for itself in more ways than one. In every regard save one—its ardent and high-spirited patriotism—it is a very different force from that which just a year ago was rallying to defend Antwerp. Its numbers have been immensely increased by new levies, not a few having, with resourceful daring, surreptitiously made their way to West Flanders from distant districts in German occupation. They have shaped into excellent soldiers, uniformed for the first time in a war-uniform—khaki. The Belgians fought

last year in their conspicuous illustration shows. With the Woening!"—i.e., "A King v





PLACE ON THE YSER WHERE THE BELGIANS DROVE THE GERMANS ACROSS THE RIVER, AND HAVE SINCE HELD THE LINE.

different force from that surreptitiously made their. The Belgians fought last year in their conspicuous peace-time uniforms. Of late they have repeatedly defeated superior forces of the Germans. That they can outmatch the German sense of humour our illustration shows. With the idea of irritating the Belgians just in front across the Yser, the Germans exhibited a board inscribed in Flemish with the taunt: "Koning Zonder Wooning!"—i.e., "A King without a Home." The reply came pat; referring to the repeated German failures at the river, "Kaizer Zonder Yser"—an "Emperor without the Yser."





WHERE THE HOWITZER SCORES: A FRENCH "MORTIER DE 220" IN ACTION, HIDDEN IN THE MIDDLE OF A WOOD.

One of the most effective uses of howitzers in field operations is well brought out in the above photograph, which shows a French "mortier de 220" firing from a hidden position in a wood. Guided by the telephoned instructions of observation-officers, posted well in advance where a clear view is possible, the gun can send its shells over the tree-tops, lobbing them at long range to drop steeply wherever the

enemy may be. Artillery battles of that kind, and under the same circumstances, are continually taking place just now among the forests of the Argonne, where the Crown Prince's army is vainly striving to batter its way through the stubborn French confronting it. Similar forest battles are going on to the eastward amid the densely wooded slopes of the Vosges, and down to within sight of the Swiss frontiers.

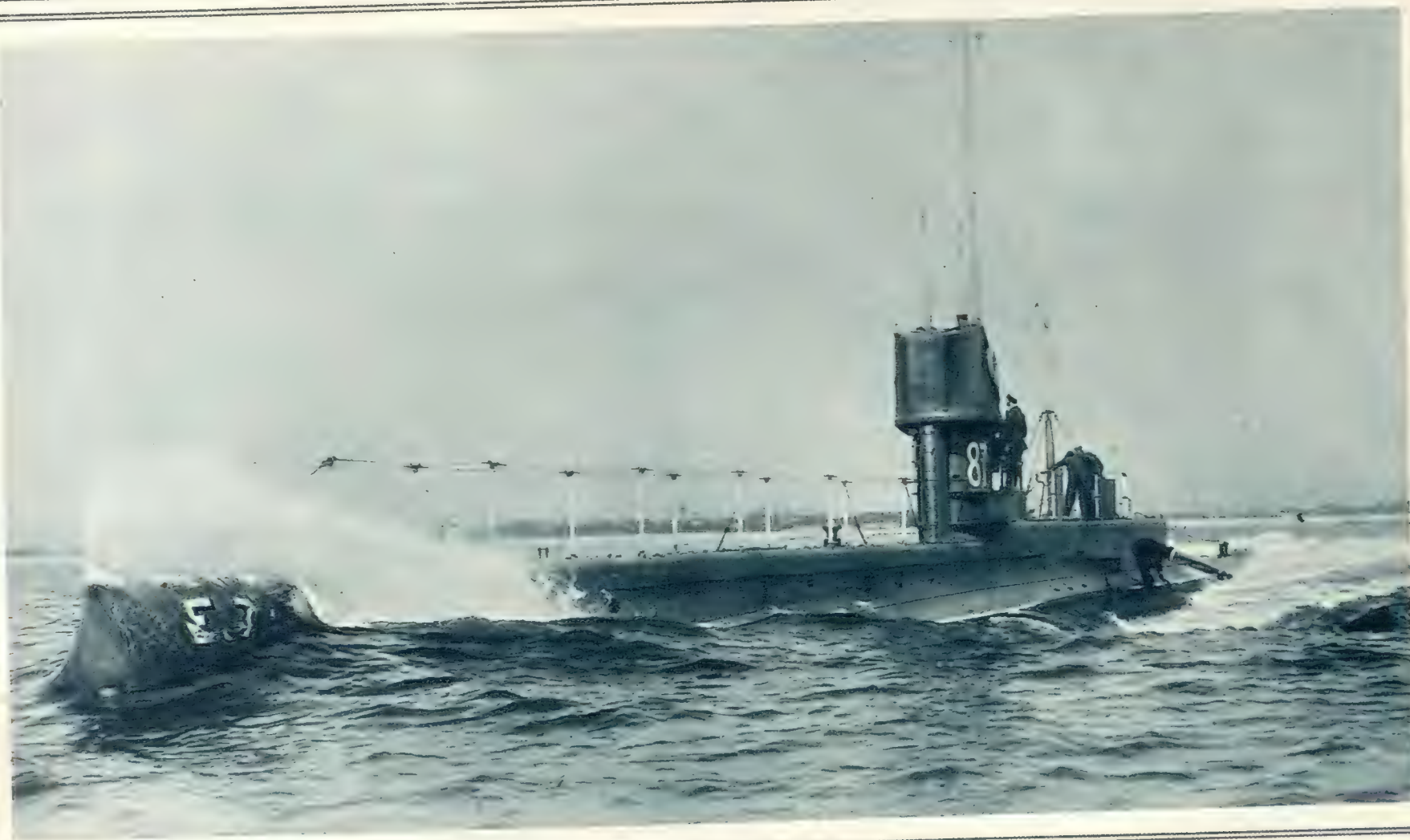
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**KING ALBERT'S ELDER SON AS ETON BOY: H.R.H. THE DUKE OF BRABANT, HEIR TO THE BELGIAN THRONE AND PRIVATE IN THE BELGIAN ARMY.**  
 The King of the Belgians has once more shown his liking for English people and English ways by sending his elder son to Eton, where he is boarding in the house of Mr. S. G. Lubbock, whose family has long been famous at Eton. Mr. Lubbock is the House Master with whom Prince Henry, the third son of King George, is a boarder. The Duke of Brabant, who is a private in the Belgian Army, and has seen something of life in the trenches, is rather more than a year younger than Prince Henry. He is keen on everything connected with the Army, and follows the course of the war with close attention. Our photograph shows the Duke (the second figure from the left), wearing the orthodox Eton topper and jacket, on his way to class.—[Photo. by C.N.]





**OFFICIALLY REPORTED MISSING AND BELIEVED TO HAVE BEEN SUNK BY THE ENEMY OFF THE DARDANELLES: SUBMARINE "E 7."**

The public notification of the loss of Submarine "E 7" was made by the Press Bureau on September 16 in these terms: "The Secretary of the Admiralty makes the following announcement: The enemy claims to have sunk Submarine 'E 7' (Lieut.-Commander Archibald D. Cochrane, R.N.) off the Dardanelles, and to have taken three officers and twenty-five men of the crew prisoners. As no news has been received from this submarine since September 4, it must be presumed that this report is correct."

"E 7," completed in 1913, was of 750 tons displacement (surface-cruising trim), and 800 tons submerged; with 16 knots surface speed, and 10 knots submerged. She was in the Heligoland Bight action of last year. Lieut.-Commander Cochrane was recently gazetted D.S.O. for services at the Dardanelles.

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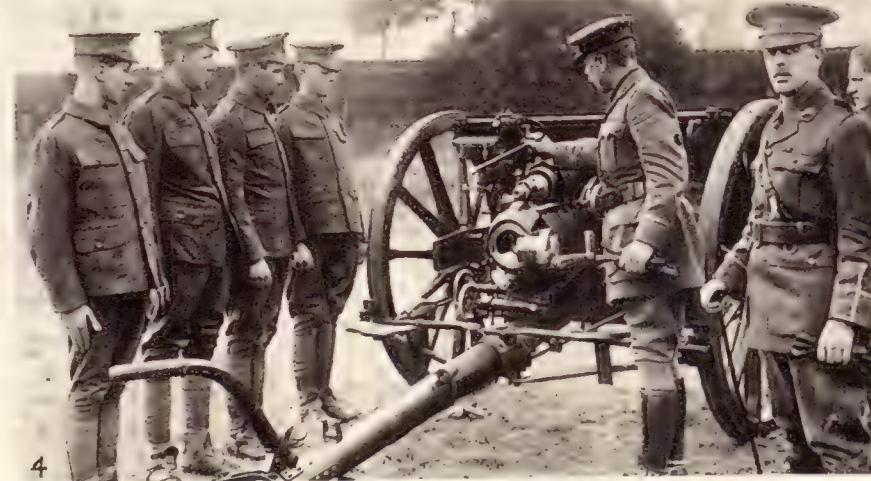


THE SALVING OF SUBMARINE "E 13" BY THE DANES: THE WRECKED VESSEL BEING TAKEN TO COPENHAGEN SLUNG BETWEEN PONTOONS.

Submarine "E 13" stranded in Danish territorial waters in the Sound, the main channel between the North Sea and the Baltic, on August 19. While aground and helpless, with her crew standing unarmed on deck, a German aeroplane discovered "E 13's" plight. Two German destroyers thereupon, defiantly violating the neutrality of Danish waters, approached from the Baltic. Opening fire at 300 yards' range

on the submarine, the Germans massacred nearly half the crew with machine-guns and shrapnel while our men were endeavouring to reach the shore by swimming. A Danish torpedo-vessel promptly lowered boats to the rescue, and gallantly interposed between the Germans and their victims, compelling the firing to cease. Later, the Danes refloated "E 13," and brought the battered submarine to Copenhagen.





**SOLDIER-MAKING AT EXPRESS SPEED: FROM RECRUIT TO GUNNER UNDER TRAINING IN FORTY-FIVE MINUTES.**

The rapidity with which soldiers are being made at Hackney, and the success of the local recruiting scheme, is surely a record performance. As a method of attracting men, the secret of successful recruiting seems to be to put a recruit into uniform immediately he joins. At Hackney the recruits are learning the handling of guns in forty-five minutes after enlistment! Three weeks ago recruiting began

there for the 189th Gun Brigade; to raise four batteries and an Ammunition Column of 750 men. More than half are enrolled and training on Hackney Marshes. Photograph No. 1 shows four men being enlisted at 2 p.m. In No. 2 they are receiving their kits at 2.15. In No. 3 they are in the drill-sergeant's hands at 2.30. In No. 4 they are having their first gunnery lesson at 2.45.—[Photos. by Newspaper Illustrations.]

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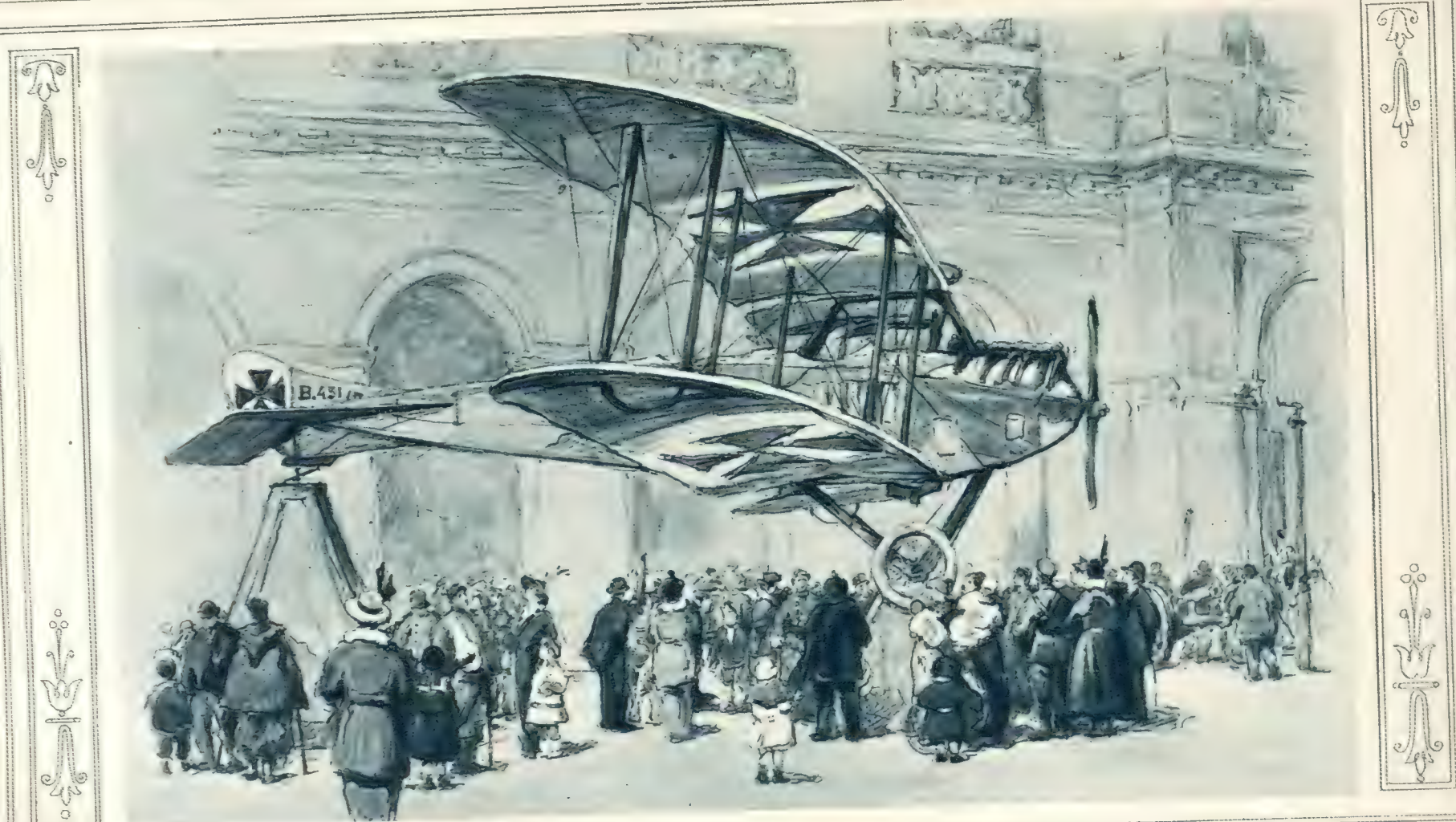


THE LIGHTER SIDE OF MILITARY TRAINING: THE START OF THE "CAMEL" RACE IN THE LONDON IRISH RIFLES' REGIMENTAL SPORTS.

Recreation plays an important part in the training of a soldier, in whom cheerfulness and high spirits are valuable qualities, and regimental officers wisely make a point of arranging periodically sports and other amusements for their men. As we have had occasion to point out concerning other illustrations in this paper, the war has had its influence on athletics, introducing various new events, such as the

bomb-throwing contest, and the pick-a-back mop-fight, with masks as used in sabre or bayonet practice. The "camel race" here illustrated is also of a humorous nature, the "camels" consisting of two men, one on the back of one of whom the rider sits, while the other has to run backwards. The hump, literal or metaphorical, is conspicuous by its absence!—[Photo. by Sport and General.]





**A FRENCH EXAMPLE WE MIGHT WELL FOLLOW: A CAPTURED GERMAN TAUBE SHOWN AT THE INVALIDES AS A WAR TROPHY.**

Although the French, with the invader on their soil, need no adventitious aids to make them realise the war, they understand the value of trophies publicly displayed as a means of encouraging the national resolve. Here, for instance, we see a captured German biplane on view at the Invalides, in Paris. Why, it may be asked, should not London have similar trophies, as proof of the valour of our men

and as a stimulus to others to imitate them, especially when, as Lord Kitchener has stated, there has been a falling-off in recruiting? That there is no lack of such trophies may be gathered from Sir John French's recent *communiqué* in which he stated that three German aeroplanes had been brought down, one, only slightly damaged, in the British lines.—[From a Water-Colour by Henry Cheffer.]

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**AN R.A.M.C. FEAT HARD TO MATCH: BRINGING WOUNDED DOWN THE CLIFF DURING THE SUVLA BAY BATTLE, AT THE DARDANELLES.**

The records of life-saving on the battlefield can hardly produce many—if any—instances of real intrepidity and steady nerve to match the deed which forms the subject of the above illustration, representing the removal of wounded during the Suvla Bay fighting, at the Dardanelles. It was the speediest way of getting the "casualties" to the hospital on the beach, other ways down being too dangerously exposed

to the enemy's fire, or blocked by troops moving to the attack. The R.A.M.C. stretcher-bearers, taking all risks on the perilously steep cliff-side, clambered down the slippery, uneven slopes from ledge to ledge, in places handing down the stretchers from man to man, all the time exercising the tenderest care to avoid unnecessary pain to their stricken comrades.—[Drawn by R. Caton Woodville.]





**THE "NAKED" AUSTRALIANS: PERISCOPE-RIFLE AND PERISCOPE IN GALLIPOLI.**  
During the summer campaign in Gallipoli, the men have had to endure all the discomforts of very hot weather, and have discarded all but the absolute necessities of their clothing. The Australians and New Zealanders, in particular, have been dubbed a "naked" army, as they usually wear little but a shirt or vest, "shorts," puttees and boots, with, of course, a hat or cap.—[Photo. by C.N.]



**IN AN AUSTRALIAN TRENCH IN GALLIPOLI: PERISCOPE AND PERISCOPE-RIFLE.**  
Lord Kitchener, in his recent speech in the House of Lords, gave high praise to the Colonial forces in Gallipoli. "The gallantry and resourcefulness of the Australian and New Zealand troops," he said, "have frequently formed a subject for eulogy in Sir Ian Hamilton's reports. . . . Their determination to overcome apparently insuperable difficulties has been no less admirable than their courage."—[Photo. by C.N.]

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GABIONS FOR FRENCH ROAD DEFENCES IN THE ARGONNE: A HIGHWAY LINED BY A STRONG BARRICADE, NEAR FOUR DE PARIS.

Four de Paris is a pretty village on the River Biesme, which runs through the Forest of the Argonne, and from whose winding valley many ranges of wooded hills radiate on either side. Now much of this beautiful district has been devastated by war, and its trees laid low. Owing to the thickly wooded character of the country, the fighting here is largely in the nature of an ambushade, the opposing lines

being often only a few yards apart; and the struggle is conducted mostly by grenades, air-torpedoes, and land-mines, as well as artillery fire. A recent *communiqué*, for instance, reported "bomb and petard fighting" at Courte Chausse, which is slightly east of Four de Paris. The "gabions" shown in the photograph are large cylindrical baskets, open at the ends, filled with earth.



# HOW IT WORKS: XXXVI.—THE REVOLVER AND AUTOMATIC PISTOL. THE MECHANISM AND LOADING ACTION.

MAGAZINE-PISTOLS may be broadly classified under two headings—revolvers and automatic pistols; and being for use at close range only, where it is necessary to disable an enemy instantly, a larger calibre than that of the Service rifle is usual, the bore of the Government pistol being .455 against .303 in the case of the rifle.

A good example of a Service revolver is the Webley Mark IV. (Fig. 7). This is a "double acting" revolver—i.e., the operation of revolving the cylinder, cocking the hammer, and causing it to fall and fire the cartridge is all performed by merely pulling the trigger. When more accurate shooting is desired, the hammer may be first pulled up to "full cock," where it remains till the trigger is pulled. This permits a shorter and lighter pull on the trigger, and the aim is consequently steadier. Some of the older revolver patterns were designed for use in this way only; they are known as "single-acting" weapons. In the latest type of revolver the force of the recoil is used to cock the hammer and revolve the cylinder; but the exploded cartridge-cases remain in the cylinder until the pistol is opened, when they are simultaneously thrown out by the ejector. The action of the Webley Mark IV. revolver is as follows (See Fig. 9): When the trigger (A) is pulled, the pawl (B), acting on the ratchet (C) at the after-end of the cylinder (D), revolves the cylinder till the next cartridge in position in the cylinder is brought into line with the barrel (E). The back-end of the trigger-arm (F) at the same time forces the hammer (G) backwards. Continued backward motion of the trigger (A) causes its back end to slip off the foot of the hammer, allowing the mainspring (H) to drive the latter forward until its nose strikes the cap

and explodes the cartridge. To reload, pressure is put on the barrel-catch (K), which releases the barrel pivoted on the pin (L), allowing it to drop down and expose the back ends of the spent cartridges, which are thrown out by the extractor (M), knocked upwards by the extractor-lever (N) as the barrel falls (as in Fig. 9). To shorten the time for loading, the Webley cartridges are clipped together by a thin, circular brass plate in groups of six held in such a relative position that they can be simultaneously forced into the cylinder of the weapon.

The Colt .38 (Figs. 1 and 3) is a very good type of automatic pistol. This weapon has three principal parts: the frame (A), the barrel (B), the slide (C). The magazine, containing eight cartridges (Fig. 2), is inserted at the bottom of the butt, a spring (H in Fig. 2) forcing the cartridges upwards. The action of the pistol is as follows (See Fig. 1): The loaded magazine being in position in the butt, the slide (C) is pulled back by hand to its full extent and then released. The pistol is then ready to fire. During the first part of its backward travel the slide carries the barrel with it, the latter oscillating on the links (D D) by which it is attached to the frame (A). The retractor spring (E) is compressed at the same time. The barrel having arrived at the limit of its backward movement, the slide, leaving it there, is moved still further back, its after-end pushing back the hammer (F) until the trigger-sear (G) holds it cocked. When the slide (C) reaches the limit of its backward travel it leaves an opening over the magazine through which a cartridge is forced upwards by the magazine-spring (H). If the slide be released now, the retractor-spring will carry it forward, first forcing the cartridge into the firing chamber, and afterwards carrying the barrel with it to their forward position; while the "rocking" action of the links (D D) forces the barrel upwards, locking it to the slide by the tongues and grooves (K).

[Continued opposite.]

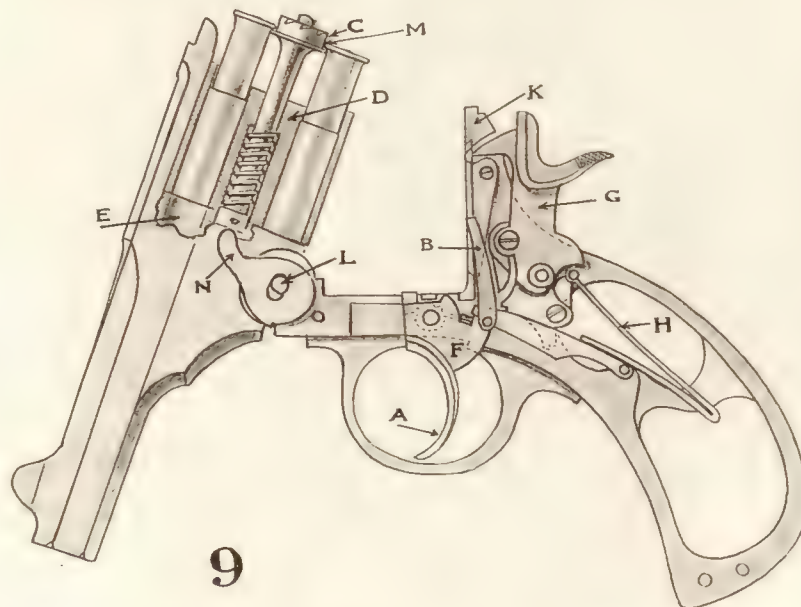
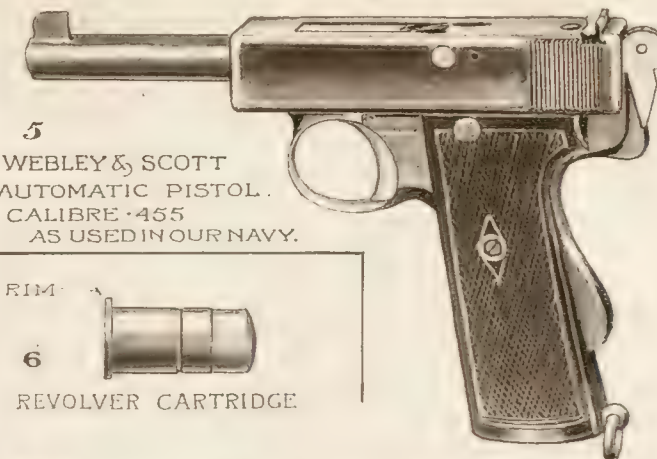
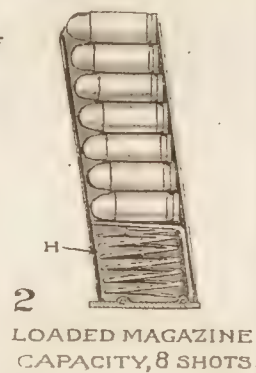
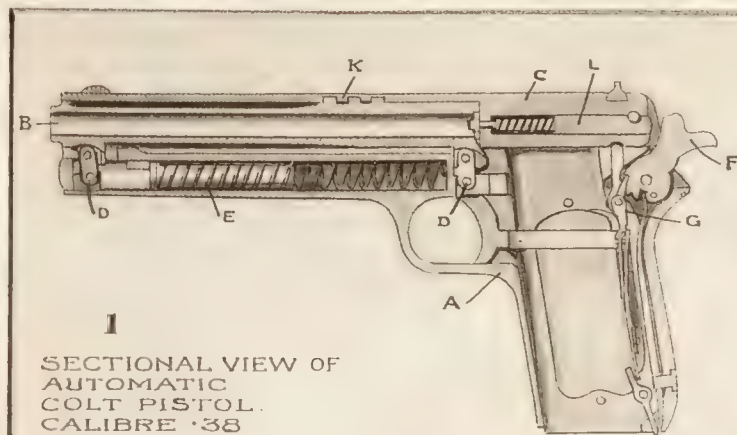


FIG. 9.—DIAGRAM OF A SERVICE-TYPE REVOLVER—THE WEAPON BEING SHOWN OPEN, WITH THE CARTRIDGE-EXTRACTOR IN THE ACT OF EJECTING EMPTY CASES.

of its backward travel it leaves an opening over the magazine through which a cartridge is forced upwards by the magazine-spring (H). If the slide be released now, the retractor-spring will carry it forward, first forcing the cartridge into the firing chamber, and afterwards carrying the barrel with it to their forward position; while the "rocking" action of the links (D D) forces the barrel upwards, locking it to the slide by the tongues and grooves (K).





HOW IT WORKS: THE AUTOMATIC PISTOL, WITH ITS MAGAZINE; AND THE REVOLVER WITH ITS CLIP-LOADER

On the trigger being pulled, the fall of the hammer on the firing-pin *L* explodes the cartridge, and the pressure of powder-gas in the barrel drives back the slide and operates the reloading action as described above. The empty case is thrown out through a hole on the right-hand side above the level of the magazine-top, in order to admit the loaded cartridge from the magazine. The handle of "Mark VI."

revolver, the very newest type, takes more of the squared-end shape of the Webley and Scott automatic pistol shown above, and, like that, is more nearly at right-angles with the line of barrel. Both revolvers and automatic pistols are supplied to the various branches of the Army and to the Navy, each type of weapon being found suitable in particular circumstances, and each has, of course, its own partisans.





**HANDY EVERYWHERE: MEN OF THE ROYAL NAVAL AIR SERVICE BRIDGING A STREAM TO GET THEIR ARMoured CARS ACROSS.**

The R.N.A.S.—Royal Naval Air Service—act up to the traditions of the Navy at large as handymen *par excellence*, ever ready to go anywhere and do anything. Indeed, as they have proved over and over again in the war, no kind of activity comes amiss, whether the work be in air, on earth, or at sea. Chasing Taubes and Aviatiks and bringing them down, attacking Zeppelins, dropping bombs on enemy

arsenals, munition-factories and camps, or on German submarines, armoured-car fighting—all come into the day's work. Their exploits include the air-raids at Düsseldorf and Friedrichshafen, and the over-sea attack at Cuxhaven; to name only three of the bigger affairs. As our photograph of an armoured-car section bridging a stream shows, they are, on occasion, apt field-engineers.—[Photo. by Newspaper Illustrations.]

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**A PICTORIAL YARN FOR LONGSHORE-FOLKS IN GERMANY! "ENEMY AIRCRAFT OVERPOWERING A BRITISH DESTROYER FLOTILLA."**

This is another of the works of artistic imagination dealing with naval events which, in one form or another, the picture-papers of Germany regularly turn out to cheer people up, showing how Grand Admiral Tirpitz's "attrition-policy" is reducing the numerical superiority of the British Fleet! We reproduce it here, as we have done with others before, as a curiosity, from a paper published in Central

Germany. No incident of the kind ever happened, it is needless to say; and even the German paper has not the hardihood to venture on any date or approximate locality. The artist is a professor of painting, with a penchant for maritime subjects. An earlier masterpiece which has had considerable vogue shows the "Tiger" (still very much alive!) in the act of sinking during the Dogger Bank battle!





**THE LIE PICTORIAL: "A TURKISH SEAPLANE DESTROYING A BRITISH SUBMARINE."**  
The German journal from which the illustration above is reproduced titles the picture in these words: "From the Seat of War at the Dardanelles: A Turkish seaplane destroying a hostile submarine on the coast off Bulair at 5.50 a.m. on August 10." A Turkish artist, Salik Munir Bey by name, is credited with the picture—as to the untruth of which there can be no question.



**THE "PIRATES'" EASIEST GAME: A SAILING-SHIP STOPPED BY A "U" BOAT.**  
According to telegraphic information, various sailing-ships, for the most part Scandinavian neutrals, have been intercepted and sunk from time to time, particularly off the Norwegian coast, by German submarines, the crews being ordinarily given the customary ten minutes' notice in which to lower their boats and get away. Our illustration, reproduced from a German paper, may well be an authentic record.

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A REST BETWEEN DUTY IN THE TRENCHES: A BRITISH OFFICER'S CRUDE BUT COMFORTABLE BILLET IN FRANCE.

It would be unreasonable to expect ease with dignity within the war area in France, and the British officer seen in our photograph is obviously well content to accept the welcome rarity of a comfortable billet even though the dignity is somewhat to seek. Many worse quarters in which to spend the rest-time from the trenches might be found than this snug room in the roof, which the occupant has made

as home-like as conditions would permit. The photograph on the shelf is in pleasant contrast to the suggestion of war in the revolver which the officer is handling. Items of his kit, the hung-up belt, the inevitable tooth and shaving brushes, and the consoling pipe, all give a sense of relief from the serious work and rough conditions from which the officer is enjoying a brief respite.—[Photo. by L.N.A.]





**A BRITISH LANDING IN GALLIPOLI: "TOWS" OF BOATS LEAVING A TRANSPORT.**  
The troops here seen leaving a transport off the coast of Gallipoli, landed, it is said, in the face of fierce opposition from the Turks. News from the Dardanelles has been scarce lately, but a Reuter message published on the 20th states that the Australians and New Zealanders recently made a further advance, capturing Hill 60 (not to be confused with that near Ypres).—[Photo. by Illustrations Bureau.]



**THE MODERN MARINER'S BIRD-FRIENDS: GULLS FEEDING ON A BRITISH WAR-SHIP.**  
The sea-gulls of the North Sea find friends in the British bluejackets, whose hospitality they much appreciate, as our photograph shows. Unlike the Ancient Mariner, who "shot the albatross," the modern sailor welcomes the visits of his bird-friends, and stands by watching with interest while they gather on deck to pick up the good things he has placed there for them.—[Photo. by Illustrations Bureau.]

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NAVAL SPOIL OF THE CAMPAIGN IN MESOPOTAMIA: TURKISH MINES FISHED UP, EITHER ANCHORED OR FLOATING, IN THE TIGRIS.

One hardly realises, perhaps, the part that the Navy is taking in the Mesopotamia campaign, the great river basin of the lower Tigris and Euphrates. The British line of advance has, so far, been practically tied by the nature of the country to the rivers. Up these, and their tributary waterways, natural or artificial, supplies have to be brought, and the way has to be fought. The enemy, well aware of

the compulsory conditions of the advance, at every place where the Turks made a stand, laid mines across the fairway, while attempts have been made also to destroy British floating-bridges across the main stream by floating down mines. Our illustration shows a collection of the mines, some dredged up by mine-sweeping, others intercepted in drifting downstream.





THE WOMEN AND GIRLS OF RUSSIA ON WAR SERVICE: NUNS AND LAY HELPERS AT WORK FOR THE WOUNDED.

The religious orders of Russia, like those of France and Belgium, have done most valuable work in nursing wounded and disabled soldiers, and otherwise ministering to their needs, as by providing them with garments. Our photographs show: (1 and 2) Russian nuns and their helpers writing out prescriptions for the sick or wounded; (3) Making up medicines in a convent pharmacy; (4) Nuns sewing;

(5) A children's sewing-party under the supervision of nuns. In this connection it may not be out of place to mention that a movement is on foot, under the patronage of Queen Alexandra, to establish an Anglo-Russian Hospital in Russia. The British Ambassador to Petrograd has said: "The Russian Red Cross warmly welcomes the proposal."

RUSSIAN

The women of Russia are doing much of the hospital service. Those who are not in uniform are correspondents at the front.





**RUSSIAN NUNS PREPARING BEDS FOR WOUNDED SOLDIERS: AN EXAMPLE OF RUSSIA'S WELL-ORGANISED SYSTEM OF MILITARY HOSPITALS.**

The women of Russia, headed by the Empress, have shown the utmost devotion in their country's time of trial. Those living in religious communities are, as usual, taking a prominent part. The war-hospital service in Russia is on very efficient and extensive lines. Professor Pares, an authorised British correspondent at the Russian Headquarters, wrote recently on this subject: "There is a splendid

ambulance organisation of the most complete kind, managed by a joint committee of all the Zemstve (or County Councils) of Russia, and directed by Prince George Lvov. Apart from the wide system of hospitals right away to the rear and all over Russia, there are ambulance and depot trains which run almost up to the very front, and flying columns, which work under any conditions, giving first aid."





FIGHTERS FOR THE FREEDOM OF EUROPE: XXV.—N.C.O.'s OF THE 3/6TH CITY OF LONDON RIFLES.

Reading from left to right, the names are as follows: Back Row—Cpl. G. H. Wicken, L-Cpl. B. Beadman, L-Cpl. W. S. Webster, L-Cpl. J. E. Barrow, L-Cpl. H. J. Johnson, L-Cpl. F. E. Parks, Cpl. J. H. Lowe, L-Cpl. A. Tout, Cpl. G. W. Phipps; Fifth Row: L-Cpl. F. O'Leary, Cpl. J. Ward, L-Cpl. E. W. Woolley, L-Cpl. A. Gray, Cpl. F. W. Betts, Sgt. W. E. Slade, Cpl. S. A. G. Hill, Cpl. A. W. Inwood, L-Cpl. A. W. Barrow, Cpl. W. Flanagan, L-Cpl. S. V. King, Cpl. G. J. Utting, Cpl. A. A. Conolly, Cpl. W. J. Wilson; Fourth Row: L-Cpl. G. J. Cummings, Cpl. S. Fell, L-Cpl. P. F. Klein, Cpl. F. G. Groom, Cpl. E. Hitch-

cock, L-Cpls. S. Dawes, F. Johnson, Cpl. H. Dickson; Third Row: L-Cpls. H. Dunn, F. Kingwell, Cpls. C. Lattimore, A. Lapworth, Sgts. W. Langham, E. Butler, F. Robinson, A. Bailey, H. Murray, T. White, M. Shoosmith, Cpl. W. Madden, L-Cpl. T. Taylor; Second Row: O.R.-Sgt. Holder, C.Q.M.-Sgt. Sharpe, C.S.M.-I. Phillips, R.S.M. Hadley, C.Sgt.-M. Jackson, C.Q.M.-Sgt. H. J. Kemp, Sgt. S. Simmonds; Front Row: L-Cpls. H. Gunter, E. Etherington, Redgrave, Cpls. H. Powell, A. Hanson, L-Cpls. Gordon, D.C.M., H. Grice, H. Jacobs, H. Jackson.—[Photo. Bassano.]

The names  
J. J. Ball,  
Butler, Lieu  
In the Mid  
2nd Lieut.  
are: Capt.





FIGHTERS FOR THE FREEDOM OF EUROPE: XXV.—OFFICERS OF THE 3/6TH CITY OF LONDON RIFLES.

The names are, reading from left to right: In the Back Row—2nd Lieut. H. R. Woodcock, 2nd Lieut. J. J. Ball, Lieut. H. T. Ordish, 2nd Lieut. J. N. Terry, 2nd Lieut. A. B. Westcombe, 2nd Lieut. F. H. Butler, Lieut. L. R. Perry, 2nd Lieut. J. G. Gregory, 2nd Lieut. G. W. Hammond, and Lieut. V. Simmonds. In the Middle Row are: 2nd Lieut. H. C. Glayzer, 2nd Lieut. E. A. Upcott, 2nd Lieut. G. Cotton, 2nd Lieut. S. Craven, 2nd Lieut. E. D. Stokes, and 2nd Lieut. R. J. Heath Brown. In the Front Row are: Capt. T. E. Painton Jones, Capt. M. J. McDonald, Capt. and Adj. G. Valentine, Major E. Stokes,

Commanding, Capt. E. Clay, Lieut. T. W. Wardhaugh, Lieut. and Qr.-Mr. F. G. Lovett. Until the advent of the Territorial Force, in 1908, the present 6th City of London Rifles were known as the "2nd London (2nd City of London Rifles)," and were noted in the "Army List" as the 11th Volunteer Battalion of the King's Royal Rifle Corps, their Hon. Colonel being Earl Roberts. They saw active service in the Boer War, and were one of the original Volunteer Corps of 1862. Their headquarters are at 57, Farringdon Road.—[Photo. by Bassano.]

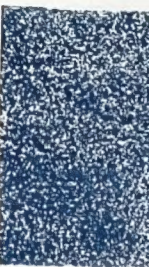




FIGHTERS FOR THE FREEDOM OF EUROPE: XXV.—THE 3/3<sup>RD</sup> CITY OF LONDON RIFLES AT THEIR TRAINING CAMP.

The "6th (City of London) Battalion, The London Regiment (Rifles)," to give the corps its official designation, comprises really three battalions, grouped on paper as one, of which the third forms the subject of our illustration. Photograph No. 1 shows some of the officers at the battalion training camp. In No. 4 we see Sgt.-Major Horne, of the 1/6th, just returned from the front, where the senior battalion has taken its part, exhibiting a battlefield souvenir, the handiwork of an ingenious French soldier—a pipe-lighter made out of a combination of three rifle-cartridges—one British, one French, and one German.—[Photos. by S. and G.]

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Ranks in the British Army  
The CAPTAIN

PL

is a develope  
Player's Navy Cut  
the best pipe  
being manu

F  
H

Packed only  
Airtight Tin  
resp



Branch of the Imperial Tobacco Company